UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

United States of America,)

Plaintiff,)

CR15-00707-PHX-SRB

VS.) Phoenix, Arizona
) March 9, 2016

Abdul Malik Abdul Kareem,)

Defendant.)

BEFORE: THE HONORABLE SUSAN R. BOLTON, JUDGE EXCERPT OF REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS TESTIMONY: LORENZO VIDINO

JURY TRIAL - DAY #9

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1	EXCERPT OF PROCEEDINGS	
2	MS. BROOK: Thank you, Your Honor.	
3	The Government calls Dr. Lorenzo Vidino.	
4	THE CLERK: Please state your name for the record,	
5	spelling your first and last name.	
6	THE WITNESS: Sure. Lorenzo. That's L-O-R-E-N-Z-O	
7	V-I-D-I-N-O.	
8	THE COURT: You may proceed, Ms. Brook.	
9	MS. BROOK: Thank you, Your Honor.	
10	And, Maureen, when you have a moment, can you hand	
11	him Exhibit 616, please.	
12	LORENZO VIDINO, WITNESS, SWORN	
13	DIRECT EXAMINATION	
14	BY MS. BROOK:	
15	Q Good afternoon.	
16	A Good afternoon.	
17	Q Would you please introduce yourself to the jury.	
18	A Sure. My name is Lorenzo Vidino.	
19	Q And, Dr. Vidino, what do you do for a living?	
20	A I work at George Washington University. I run a research	
21	center at GW.	
22	Q The research center that you run, what's the name of it?	
23	A It's called the Program On Extremism.	
24	Q So it's the Program On Extremism?	
25	A Yes, correct.	

1 Q And what is your specific field of expertise? 2 Basically, for the last 15 years, I have studied what's called jihadist homegrown networks in the West, Europe, and 3 North America. 5 Let's take a moment and talk about your educational background. Where did you go to college? 6 7 Well, I got my undergraduate degree in law in Italy. Then I moved to the states in 2002 and I went to -- I got my 8 masters and Ph.D. from Tufts University. 9 10 And your masters and your Ph.D., one by one, what was your focus in those studies? 11 12 The masters was in international relations with a focus on security; and the Ph.D. was also on international 13 14 relations with a focus on Middle East and security. 15 And you mentioned that you also studied law. Did you get a law degree when you were in Italy? 16 17 Α Yes. The focus of your studies related to your Ph.D., 18 specifically, what was it? 19 I looked at homegrown networks, jihadist networks in the 20 West, the processes of radicalization and recruitment for --21 22 at the time it was al-Qa'ida -- there was no ISIS -- al 23 Qa'ida-related networks in Europe and North America. 24 And when was it that you got your Ph.D.? 25 What year? Α

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1
      Q
          Yes.
 2
      Α
          2010.
 3
          Have you published books on the subject of terrorism?
                I published -- I authored three books and I have
 5
      edited three books.
 6
          Specifically, let's go through them one by one.
 7
               What was the first book you published?
          The first one was call Al-Qa'ida in Europe, but it was
 8
      back in 2005 and I think it was the first book on the subject,
 9
10
      on Al-Qa'ida in Europe back then.
               Then I published a book in 2010, The New Muslim
11
12
      Brotherhood In The West. That was for Columbia University
13
      Press.
14
               And then I published another book on jihadist
15
      networks in Italy back in 2013.
16
          Do any of the books that you've published or work focus on
17
      al-Qa'ida in Iraq or the Islamic State?
                 I have a chapter in the Al-Qa'ida in Europe book on
18
          Yeah.
      Europeans and North Americans going to Iraq to fight. It was
19
      obviously the very beginning. It was 2005.
20
               So the phenomenon of foreign fighter had just
21
22
      started. And then I added to the book which came out two
23
      years ago, 2014, if I'm not mistaken on -- it's called ISIS
24
      Incubators and it's about recruiting networks for ISIS, again
25
      in Europe and North America.
```

1	Q And the books that you've published, your educational		
2	background, as well as the articles that you have written, are		
3	they all contained within your CV?		
4	A Yes.		
5	Q And before you is Exhibit No. 616. I'm going to place it		
6	on the overhead so you can see it before you.		
7	Is that your CV?		
	-		
8	A Yes. Correct.		
9	MS. BROOK: So the Government would move to admit		
10	616.		
11	MR. MAYNARD: No objection.		
12	THE COURT: I was hoping not, Mr. Maynard, after I		
13	twisted Mr. Koehler's arm on the last one.		
14	616 is admitted.		
15	(Exhibit No. 616 admitted in evidence.)		
16	BY MS. BROOK:		
17	Q You spoke a moment ago about working at George Washington		
18	and being the founder and director of the program on		
19	extremism.		
20	In relation to your work there, have you recently		
21	published a report?		
22	A Yes. On December 1st, 2015, we published a report which		
23	is called ISIS in America: From Retweets to Raqqa.		
24	And it's basically the first to report or published		
25	on ISIS in America, on recruitment networks in America for		

```
1
      ISIS.
 2
          And that report itself, so it talks about recruitment
      networks. Generally speaking, what does the report detail?
 3
 4
          Well, basically what we did, we did two things. We have a
 5
      research team at the center. We looked at all the cases of
 6
      individuals who are being charged with ISIS-related activities
      in the U.S. since the first case which was March 2014. So we
 7
 8
      looked at the 71 individuals who have been charged in the U.S.
 9
               We looked at all the legal documents. We looked
10
      at -- we interviewed people, supplemented with thousands and
11
      thousands of pages of records, with interviews, media
12
      reporting.
13
               And then what we also did is we looked at the online
14
      scene. We looked at Twitter, Instagram, Facebook, a variety
15
      of social media platforms where American-based ISIS
16
      sympathizers interact.
17
          And the report itself, once it was released back in -- you
      said December?
18
19
     Α
          December 1st, yes.
         Has it been relied upon or spoken about in mainstream
20
      media?
21
22
               MR. MAYNARD: Objection, Your Honor. This is not
23
      rebuttal at this point.
24
               THE COURT: We're still getting his qualifications, I
25
      think.
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1
              MR. MAYNARD: Okay.
 2
               THE COURT: Overruled. You may answer.
 3
               THE WITNESS: Yeah. I think it was well received, I
 4
      would say, both within government and, generally speaking,
 5
      policy-making circles. It was mentioned in three
 6
      Congressional hearings. I was asked to testify before the
 7
      Senate last January.
 8
               And it also received a lot of media coverage.
      was, incidentally, released the day before the San Bernadino
 9
10
      attacks. It was purely coincidence, obviously, and it
      received a lot of media attention, so it was featured in New
11
12
      York Times, Washington Post, Wall Street Journal, CNN.
13
      name it, all the mainstream media outlets covered it.
14
          Does the report itself focus on homegrown violent
      extremism?
15
16
          Yes. We looked at cases of Americans who join ISIS, all
17
      the cases are Americans, people arrested in the U.S. and the
     vast, vast majority of them are U.S. citizens.
18
          What's the main take-away point from the report?
19
          I would say the main one is that there's no such thing as
20
      a common profile of ISIS support or ISIS sympathizers in the
21
22
      U.S.
23
               It really runs the gamut. You have teenage girls and
24
      40-year-old men. You have all kinds of socioeconomic
25
     backgrounds, all kinds of educational backgrounds, different
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1 patterns into radicalization, different recruiting patterns, 2 so absolute diversity in profiles. And just a little bit more about your background before we 3 jump into the meat of the testimony here. 5 Have you written apeds? I write fairly often in both American and 6 7 international media. Who for? 8 Recently published in the Washington Post a couple of 9 10 times, Boston Globe, Wall Street Journal, and also a lot of 11 media in Europe, Middle East. 12 Have you appeared on television as an expert in the area related to terrorism? 13 Yes, but fairly often also I would say in the U.S. with 14 15 the big networks like CNN, MSNBC, Fox, CBS, NBC, ABC. Are you quoted in newspapers as it relates to homegrown 16 17 extremism? Yes, again, fairly often. Particularly, of course, when 18 something related to terrorism comes up in the news, I am 19 called upon relatively often by, you know, again, sort of 20 mainstream media, the New York Times, Wall Street Journal. 21 22 And in connection with your work in this case, have you 23 been compensated or do you expect to be compensated? 24 Α Yes. 25 And roughly what do you expect to be compensated in Q

1 connection with your work in this particular field? 2 Sure. I'm being paid \$250 an hour. And in total, how much do you think your bill will be for 3 for the amount of work you have done for this case? 5 I would estimate about \$10,000. Do you provide trainings and seminars on the Islamic 6 7 State? Yes, on the Islamic State and on radicalization in 8 general. We -- the center in general and myself personally --9 10 we provide a lot of training, again, both in the United States 11 and abroad to law enforcement, intelligence agencies, as well 12 as, of course, you know, think-tanks, academia or policymakers. We brief a lot. We provide a lot of -- we do a 13 14 lot of public speaking and seminars. 15 MS. BROOK: Your Honor, may I approach and turn this board so it's facing forward? 16 THE COURT: Yes. 17 MS. BROOK: Thank you. 18 BY MS. BROOK: 19 And I'm turning around for the jury Exhibit No. 283 -- I'm 20 sorry -- 383 which has already been admitted and published. 21 22 It's our exhibit of photographs and names related in this 23 case. 24 Dr. Sageman was here today and were you in the 25 courtroom for that?

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1 Α Yes, I was. 2 Okay. He testified that there is no evidence that there is a threat here in the United States from ISIS homegrown 3 extremists. Do you agree with that? 5 I would strongly disagree with that. 6 Can you explain that? 7 We have seen some 18 individuals arrested in the United States for ISIS-related activities. 8 9 We have seen a few attacks that have been inspired by 10 ISIS. 11 The FBI speaks of around a thousand cases open 12 nationwide related to ISIS. And we have seen at least a dozen 13 Americans who have died in Iraq and Syria fighting with ISIS, 14 some of them are suicide bombers. 15 So I think we have a whole spectrum, whether it's 16 individuals who are just inspired by ISIS ideology or 17 individuals who have actually, physically joined ISIS and pledge allegiance to ISIS. I think we have them in the United 18 States. 19 I would agree with what Dr. Sageman said that it's 20 less than in Europe, but I think every single official has 21 22 gone on the records in the U.S. saying that we have seen 23 ISIS-related radicalization in the U.S. and it's unprecedented compared to what we used to see related to al-Qa'ida a few 24

25

years back.

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1	Q And the radicalization itself, does that pertain to people
2	so "homegrown" how would you define that or how do you
3	classify that?
4	A The vast majority of individuals who are attracted to ISIS
5	ideology are individuals who are homegrown, U.S. born, whether
6	they are second or third generation immigrants or converts to
7	the faith.
8	The vast majority are people who are born and raised
9	in the U.S. or at least have gone and have undergone the
10	radicalization process in the United States; so homegrown,
11	yes.
12	Q I want to focus in for a moment on Shaykh Abdullah Azzam
13	who we have talked about in this case.
14	Dr. Sageman testified that categorizing him as the
15	Godfather of Jihad is ridiculous, that he is a Jordanian
16	scholar.
17	What is your opinion of Azzam as it relates to being
18	somebody that has an effect on violent jihadists?
19	MR. MAYNARD: Objection to the form of the question.
20	THE COURT: Sustained. You can rephrase your
21	question.
22	BY MS. BROOK:
23	Q Has Shaykh Azzam had a significant influence on violent
24	homegrown extremist jihadists?

A He's still referred to as one of the key idealogues of --

25

let's call it the "Jihadist Movement" even though he died a long time ago.

His ideas are still very much referenced by a lot of homegrown radicals in the U.S.

The idea that jihad is an individual obligation, that's really the main contribution of Abdullah Azzam to the jihadist movement is that it's mandatory upon every Muslim to go and use violence to defend fellow Muslims who are under attack.

That's where you get the Azzam contribution and that's very much used by groups like al-Qa'ida, like ISIS, and by individuals who seek to join groups like ISIS or al-Qa'ida.

So even though he was killed a long time ago, his ideas are very, very much relevant today.

Q So starting in the 1980s, how did Azzam start to identify himself?

A Azzam basically was the first charismatic individual that understood that Afghanistan, when Afghanistan had been invaded by the Soviets, was a cause not just for the Afghans but for the whole Muslim Community, that all Muslims should have gone to Afghanistan and defeated the Soviets.

Basically, he started to make it a religious obligation. He crafted the idea. He was somebody with a religious background. He was a cleric, indeed. And he made the religious argument that it was religiously mandatory for

1 all able-bodied Muslims to go to Afghanistan and fight. 2 His ideas have been used by people after him to make 3 every other conflict that involves Muslims is a mandatory 4 jihad. 5 So in present day do ISIL members see Azzam as somebody 6 that is inspirational in terms of violent jihad? 7 Yes, absolutely. And it's clear from the fact that you 8 see it online, on social media where, in conversations among ISIS sympathizers, a lot of them use the icon of Abdullah 9 10 Azzam as their icon on Twitter or on Facebook. 11 They share books. They share links. They share 12 lectures. Abdullah Azzam is one of the, I would say, top five 13 idealogues of the global movement. 14 And, historically, who was Azzam a mentor for? Osama bin Laden. 15 Α Was he a mentor in person with him or was it just his 16 17 writings? No. No. Absolutely, they knew each other very well. 18 the very beginning of the experience of Arab volunteers going 19 to Afghanistan to fight the Soviets was the office that 20 Abdullah Azzam and Osama bin Laden created in Peshawar 21 22 together in the mid '80s. Abdullah Azzam and Osama bin Laden started what's called a services office in Peshawar, Pakistan, 23 24 in the mid '80s. 25 That was the first place created to have Arab

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1
      volunteers go and fight in Afghanistan against the Soviets.
 2
               Azzam was older, more charismatic, and more
 3
      knowledgeable than bin Laden. Bin Laden looked up to Azzam.
 4
      To simplify things a bit, bin Laden had the money, Azzam had
 5
      the brains.
 6
          Let's shift gears for a moment and talk about Anwar
 7
      al-Awlaki.
               So Dr. Sageman testified that Anwar al-Awlaki's
 8
      historical lectures are pretty uncontroversial presently.
 9
10
               Do you agree with that?
          It depends what you mean by "controversial."
11
     Α
12
               I would say they're not directly advocating violence.
13
      It's clear that there is a trajectory in al-Awlaki's work
14
      where he calls for direct attacks and for violence and does,
15
      indeed, come to light only late by let's say 2005, 2006,
16
      definitely after his incarceration in Yemen.
17
               But his early works are really set -- sort of create
      a narrative of confrontation with the West, a narrative of
18
      victimization that is conducive to violence.
19
               It's not purely religious work. It's not just purely
20
      explaining the life of the Prophet.
21
22
               One of the main reasons why al-Awlaki was -- and
      still is -- so popular is because he contextualizes arguments
23
24
      that come from Islamic history and Islamic writings from 14
25
      centuries ago within a modern setting. So he talks about
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1 Islamic civilization being under attack by the West. 2 There's parts of certain -- some of his writings 3 where he talks about McDonald's Civilization and part of that 4 imposition of the McDonald's Civilization on the Islamic word 5 is the fact that if you don't accept McDonald's, you're also 6 going to have bombs and the West is going to attack you. So let me just take a second and rewind for a moment. 7 So in talking about, you know, the Hereafter or Life 8 and Times Of The Prophet, those particular types of lectures, 9 10 are they ones that present day homegrown extremists still find inspirational and important to them? 11 12 Yes, absolutely. 13 And in a nutshell, can you explain why? 14 First of all, they are very sophisticated explanations of parts of the faith which, you know, jihadists will look at the 15 16 violent part, but also they will look at the foundations of 17 Islam. So al-Awlaki plays a role in explaining those parts 18 which are less controversial. But it's also the beginning, 19 20 the foundation, of a certain narrative whose logical consequence is violence. 21 22 So I want to talk about mainstream society and the take or 23 the view of al-Awlaki over the last ten years. So we've

drone strike in 2000 -- or I'm sorry, in 2011.

talked about in this case that Anwar al-Awlaki was killed by a

24

25

1 MR. MAYNARD: Objection to the form of the question. THE COURT: It's not clear where you're going. You 2 said ten years. I was just going to ask you to clarify. 3 4 Are you talking about in his last ten years or in the 5 period 2006 to 2016? 6 MS. BROOK: That's right. I'll ask a better 7 question. THE COURT: We all know he died in 2011. 8 BY MS. BROOK: 9 10 So before 2011, was it reported in mainstream media that 11 Anwar al-Awlaki had violent jihadi views. 12 I would say that by -- right after 9/11 and definitely once the 9/11 Commission Report came out, you had reporting in 13 14 the media that he was linked -- some of the 9/11 highjackers, 15 and that he had questionable connections. By 2007/2008, it was public knowledge that he had 16 17 become violent and associated with al-Qa'ida. You have coverage in the Washington Post and Time 18 Magazine, on CNN, talking about this American cleric being one 19 of the main sources of inspiration of a lot of plots, a lot of 20 individuals that carried out attacks in the West. So but by 21 22 2008, I would say, it was very much public knowledge. 23 Have you read and are you familiar with the 9/11 24 Commission Report? 25 Yes, I am. Α

1 Q And briefly, what is it? 2 It's the official government analysis, basically, of what 3 happened on 9/11, what lead to the attacks, and basically, 4 then it also issued recommendations for how to prevent future 5 atrocities. 6 Approximately what year was it released in? 7 Α 2004, I believe. And does it talk about Anwar al-Awlaki? 8 0 9 Α Yes. 10 Generally, what does it report? It basically questions the fact that -- talks about the 11 Α 12 fact that al-Awlaki had been a mentor to some of the -- to two of the core 9/11 highjackers. 13 14 And in particular, the fact that he was a mentor to 15 them in San Diego when they arrived in the United States for 16 the first time in 1999 in preparation for the attacks; and 17 then the fact that one year later, he's also mentoring them when they moved to Virginia. 18 So that this long, protracted interaction with two of 19 the core 9/11 highjackers and a lot of other unanswered 20 questions about it, I think, at the time -- and that's the 21 22 time also when al-Awlaki came under investigation from the 23 FBI. 24 There were a lot of questions that were not really 25 answered. And it then lead to al-Awlaki himself realizing he

1 was monitored, leave the country. 2 By 2007, did Anwar al-Awlaki advocate for American Muslims to integrate into American society or was he encouraging 3 something else? 5 I think that's debatable whether he was encouraging them 6 to integrate. He was very critical of American society, of 7 Western society in general. He always advocated for an 8 Islamic society ruled by Sharia law. He did not advocate violent confrontation with the 9 10 West, necessarily, but he argued that good Muslims lived only under an Islamic order, so not a democratic order. 11 12 I want to take a moment. Yesterday we heard testimony from Ms. Deedra Abbud 13 14 who is the former Executive Director of the Arizona Board for 15 CAIR -- or CAIR. And what does "CAIR" stand for? 16 It's the Council on American Islamic Relations. 17 Can you give us a quick background sketch on what CAIR is? CAIR is a -- I would say a slightly controversial 18 Α organization because it is an advocacy group and does some 19 good work on civil liberties. But at the same time, it has 20 been under investigation from authorities for a long time. 21 22 It was in 2007/2008 an unindicted co-conspirator in the largest terrorism financing case in U.S. history. 23 24 Let's talk for a second. Does CAIR have a Texas branch?

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Α

Yes, we do.

And at the same time argues that basically those --

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that those Muslims who do not live or aspire to live under Sharia law are basically not good Muslims, which is quite a confrontational message but could lead to violence. doesn't necessarily. It's not always leading to violence, but it's sort of the beginning of the trajectory that leads to violence. I want to take a second and switch gears and speak for a moment about terrorism cells. So Dr. Sageman testified that terrorism cells, as it relates to division of labor, that he has only seen one case where there was a terrorism cell that had a division of labor of the people within the cell. Is that consistent with what you have seen? I would say no. There's obviously enormous diversity in how terrorist cells work and networks work. I mean, you can have a generalized answer. I would say that in particular in structured groups, it's normal to have a division of labor. But even in more improvised, certainly the homegrown clusters, homegrown networks, you do see that people that have certain skills will do certain things. So if one -- somebody is better with computers, that person will be more in charge of all the IT aspects of the cells or the network's activities.

Somebody will be more prone to finding weapons or

1 finding explosives. Somebody else will be more the money 2 person. 3 So generally, there is that normal division. I think 4 it's almost normal. You have it in any kind of aggregation of 5 individuals. You can have five friends, so somebody is better 6 at organizing things, somebody is better at getting money. 7 It's a normal division of labor. I think that it happens fairly normally. 8 Dr. Sageman also testified that members of terrorism 9 10 cells, homegrown extremist terrorism cells, will feel 11 uncomfortable with their former friends, especially in the 12 weeks prior to an attack and they self-isolate. 13 Is that something that you have seen? 14 I would say that it does happen in some cases, but in the 15 majority of cases that I can think of, it's actually the 16 opposite. But you would have people who don't really have a 17 major change or behavior in the weeks or days leading up to an attack. 18 I think it's normal, actually, to see whenever we see 19 interviews with people who live around people who carry out 20 attacks to see how shocked and surprised they were because 21 22 that person didn't really have a change in behavior and they 23 looked like a very normal person.

Marathon bombers. You know, the younger brother, in

First example that comes to mind is the Boston

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1 particular, the younger of the two Tsarnaev brothers who did 2 his homework, went to a party a couple days before the attack, lived with his roommate, a normal life. 3 4 So, again, some cases you might have that change in 5 behavior, but in most cases I would say no. 6 So is that Johar Tsarnaev? 7 Α Johar Tsarnaev, yes. And you said he lived with his roommate. Was his roommate 8 Muslim? 9 10 No. Α 11 And in the days before he was going to movies and doing 12 normal things? 13 Yeah. He was going to class, going out with friends, 14 having dinner, you know. 15 Based upon your experience, are violent jihadis always 16 devout in there practice? 17 They would like to be, but I think that in many cases we see that a lot of them are not. Again, there's always 18 exceptions. You can't generalize, but it's fairly normal to 19 have individuals involved in jihadist activities who engage in 20 behaviors that are very un-Islamic. Let's put it like that. 21 22 Q Can you give us an example? 23 Α Well, since --MR. MAYNARD: Objection, Your Honor. It's beyond the 24 25

scope.

1 THE COURT: Overruled. You may answer. 2 THE WITNESS: First example that comes to mind because we talked about the Tsarnaev brothers, they both --3 4 both the younger, but particularly the younger, but also the 5 older, the elder used drugs. They dated. 6 So all behaviors, but not behaviors that somebody 7 that claims to be strictly Muslim should engage in. But I 8 think it's fairly normal. I can think of -- well, the 9/11 highjackers that used to go to strip clubs in Vegas. 9 10 fairly normal. 11 Would going to a strip club be consistent with a devout 12 Muslim practice? 13 No. Absolutely not. Α 14 Q And why so? 15 Because, obviously, the engagement with the other sexes 16 under very strict rules. So probably it's a little of the 17 opposite of what the kind of behavior that a devout Muslim should engage in. 18 Dr. Sageman testified that perpetrators of an attack would 19 be happy and celebrate upon hearing that the other 20 perpetrators had achieved martyrdom. 21 22 Α True. 23 Based upon your experience and everything that you have 24 seen and researched, are perpetrators of an attack only happy 25 and celebrate that those have died in an attack have died?

A Well, they obviously are happy among themselves. They celebrate the fact that somebody has achieved martyrdom, as you know, achieved jihada, achieved martyrdom, and achieved Paradise.

Obviously extraordinary, that behavior might be different. Those that do not die and participate in the attack in one way or the other, obviously are not going to make that joy and participation for the event known to the outside world, obviously, because they might be afraid that there will be consequences for bad behavior.

Q Dr. Sageman testified about his opinions on Evan Kohlmann. And as it relates to ISIS, do you have an opinion about Evan Kohlmann's knowledge base as it relates to the Islamic State? A He has been studying the subject for a long time. I think Kohlmann was working on al-Qa'ida in Iraq already, which is the group that preceded ISIS, Arabian 2006/2007 when really the group started.

Plus, he -- as I think Dr. Sageman admitted, he's very knowledgeable on everything that goes on online. And it's well known that ISIS is very good at using the Internet and social media so that that allows Kohlmann to be quite knowledgeable on ISIS propaganda and ISIS activities.

Q Let's talk about that for a second.

Based upon your research, your studies, your experience, is media propaganda for the Islamic State an

1 effective recruitment tool? 2 Α Absolutely. And Dr. Sageman talked about how people would see the 3 brutal murders and the videos that they put out of slaying 5 people. 6 Based upon your experience, those particular videos that the Islamic State propaganda machine releases, do they 7 8 have an effect in the recruitment of violent homegrown extremists? 9 10 Yeah. Generally speaking, yes. Obviously, as I said, we have very different profiles 11 12 of individuals who are attracted to ISIS. Some of them would 13 be attracted to certain aspects of the propaganda; some others 14 to others. 15 But it's very clear that some individuals are attracted specifically to the violent videos. They tend to be 16 17 very widely shared on social media. You do see -- well, when we are at the Center at 18 George Washington University that I run is that we monitor 19 that scene online on social media. So we do see what they 20 talk about, what ISIS sympathizers talk about on social media. 21 22 And we see the enthusiasm that exists when some of 23 the most gruesome of videos come out. Those are the ones that 24 get a lot of people going; not everybody, but guite a few

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people.

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1
          Are you familiar with the websites Hoor-al-ayn and
 2
      Kalamullah?
 3
     Α
          Yes.
          And those two websites, are those just for followers of
 5
      conservative Islam?
 6
          I think that's an understatement. I think it's extremely
 7
      conservative Islam, to say the least, but I would say quite on
 8
      the militant side.
 9
               Not everybody that is on it is jihadists, but I think
      it's sometimes a fine line. Of course, it's difficult to
10
11
      really -- you know, it's not black and white, but I would say
12
      it's more than just conservative.
13
          Do violent homegrown extremists watch and look at material
14
     on those websites?
15
          Yes. It's a link. The tradition is being shared quite
     Α
      often.
16
17
               MS. BROOK: May I have a moment?
               THE COURT: Yes.
18
               MS. BROOK: I don't have any other questions.
19
               THE COURT: Thank you.
20
               Mr. Maynard?
21
22
                            CROSS EXAMINATION
23
     BY MR. MAYNARD:
24
          Dr. Vidino, did Dr. Sageman get anything right?
25
          Yeah. Quite a few things.
     Α
```

1 Q Is Dr. Sageman a well-known scholar in the area? 2 Α Sure. Absolutely. 3 Is he well respected? Α By some. 5 Are his works considered to be groundbreaking? 6 Oh, absolutely. I would say particularly the 2003/2004, Α 7 the first book, Understanding Terrorist Network. 8 Absolutely, the whole idea of the bunch of guys was absolutely groundbreaking at the time. I relied upon it 9 10 myself a lot. 11 I'm sorry? 12 I use it myself quite a bit. 13 Okay. Are there times when Dr. Sageman is controversial 14 with other people? 15 Absolutely. Α 16 Okay. You told us that you're the -- you're teaching at 17 George Washington University? I'm direct -- I'm teaching as an adjunct, but my main 18 job there is I run a center, a research center. 19 20 This research center that you run, this is an administrative position that you have? 21 22 I'm the Director. I'm the Head of Research. It's not an 23 administrative. I mean, I run the research. I direct it. 24 And how many employees are there that are working there?

Paid employees, we have six people; and then we have

25

Α

1 some -- basically a dozen research assistants, graduate and 2 undergraduate students. 3 Students? Q Α Yeah. 5 But they're not paid? 6 Α No. 7 Q And you just got your Ph.D. in March of 2010? 8 Α Uh-huh. 9 Is that correct? Q 10 That's correct. Α 11 From Tufts? Q 12 Α From Tufts. 13 Okay. And this research center that you're the Director 14 of, you're the one who proposed this? You're the founder? Well, I'm not the one who proposed it, but I was called to 15 Α 16 do it, but it was offered it to me, so. 17 Q That only started in April of 2015? Correct. 18 Α It's a brand new center? 19 Correct. 20 Α Okay. And prior to that, you spent approximately a year 21 22 in Milan as a visiting fellow? 23 Α Correct. 24 And just so that we're clear, when you said you have a law

degree from the University of Milano or University of Milan, a

25

- law degree in Italy, that's an undergraduate degree? One goes and they get that.

 A Yeah. Straight from high school and they get that.

 Q Straight from high school and then you can get a law
- 6 A It's a five-year degree, but it's undergrad.
- 7 Q But you do have a master's degree and you do have a Ph.D.
- 8 from Tufts?

degree?

5

- 9 A Correct.
- 10 Q Is the area that you are -- would you agree that your area
- of expertise is primarily in the area of the New Muslim
- 12 Brotherhood?
- 13 A No. I would say it's 67 percent on the jihadi network
- and -- I mean it's difficult to really put a number, but 30,
- 15 | 40 percent on the Brotherhood; and the two things are not
- 16 | completely -- I mean, there's a lot of overlap between the
- 17 two.
- 18 Q Sure. When it comes to al-Awlaki, now, there's no
- 19 | question he was an Imam in San Diego for a while, correct?
- 20 A Correct.
- 21 Q He was an Imam in Falls Church, Virginia, at the time of
- 22 9/11?
- 23 A Yep.
- 24 | Q And after 9/11 happened, like you, he was somebody that
- 25 | people would contact to ask questions in the media?

- 1 A Absolutely.
- 2 Q He was in the New York Times?
- 3 A Absolutely.
- 4 Q He was in the -- all the national media that pretty much
- 5 you have mentioned you --
- 6 A Yeah.
- 7 Q Okay. Actually, PBS did a documentary called Legacy Of
- 8 The Prophet where al-Awlaki made an appearance in that in
- 9 2002?
- 10 A Uh-huh.
- 11 0 Is that correct?
- 12 A I believe so.
- 13 Q Okay. And then al-Awlaki ends up leaving the United
- 14 States around 2004 and goes --
- 15 A And he goes back and forth for a bit but, yeah, he spends
- 16 | some time in the UK. Then comes back and realizes things are
- 17 --
- 18 Q Things are sort of strange --
- 19 A -- things are difficult for him, right, and he leaves the
- 20 country for good.
- 21 Q All right. So he spends a couple of years in the UK or
- 22 coming back and forth?
- 23 A Yeah, more or less.
- 24 Q And eventually goes to Yemen in 2007?
- 25 A I think 2006.

```
1
      Q
          Okay. And then he is --
 2
      Α
          He gets arrested.
 3
          I don't even need to ask questions.
 4
          I'm sorry. Sorry. I didn't mean to interrupt you.
 5
          That's okay. He's arrested and he's jailed for a couple
 6
      of years, a year-and-a-half?
 7
     Α
          Yeah. Yeah.
          And clearly when he gets out, he is at least more publicly
 8
     radical --
 9
10
          Correct.
     Α
11
          -- than he was before?
12
     Α
        Absolutely.
          And he certainly becomes a terrorist near the end of his
13
14
      lifetime?
15
          Correct, yes.
     Α
          But he is killed prior to ISIS even forming?
16
17
          Yeah. He had nothing to do -- it's al-Qa'ida. Nothing to
     do with ISIS.
18
          Okay. You were telling us a little bit about the
19
      individuals who commit acts of terror and they achieve a
20
     martyrdom.
21
22
               One of the reasons, in part, is because they'll get
23
     those 72 black-eyed virgins; is that correct?
24
          Obviously, everybody has got different motivations, but if
25
      you look at what individuals who would carry out attacks and
```

1 die talk about, yes, they often mention the 72 virgins and the 2 green birds of Paradise, all the gifts and blessings that will come once you achieve martyrdom, yes. 3 And so these individuals that have committed sins under 5 the Islamic faith, if they commit a martyrdom, they then --6 those sins are forgiven because they go to heaven and they get 7 the green birds, they got the black-eyed virgins, correct? Correct. Correct. 8 So if you are a sinner, this is a good thing for you, 9 10 right? 11 That's how some of them believe it to be, yes. Α 12 Just briefly on the issue of Azzam, wasn't the United States on the side of Azzam when he was alive? Azzam. 13 14 I think that's a slight simplification. I would say that 15 the United States was supporting the Afghans against the 16 Soviets, that's for sure, so they were on the same side. 17 I think there was -- you know, I've never seen any evidence. I don't think anybody has ever really shown 18 evidence of direct support of Azzam, bin Laden, and the Arab 19 Mujahideen by the United States. 20 The United States used proxies to support everybody 21 that fought the Soviets. In most cases that proxy was the 22 23 Pakistani government and Pakistani intelligence agencies. So 24 they are on the same side, but I don't -- I'm not aware of any 25 evidence of direct support.

1 Q There was a book of several years ago written on The 2 Falling Towers? 3 Α The Looming Tower. 0 The Looming Towers? 5 Yeah. Lawrence White. 6 Won a Pulitzer Prize? Q 7 Α Right. 8 History of al-Qa'ida and Osama bin Laden? Q Best book on the subject. 9 Α 10 Q Best book. And it does indicate that the United States actually 11 12 supported the side that Osama bin Laden was on at that time? 13 It supported the side. I'm not sure it was direct 14 support, as I said. I mean, to some degree you can argue --15 Well, The Looming Tower seemed to -- whoever the author 16 was of the Looming Tower --17 Α Lawrence White. Right. Seemed to imply that in a --18 I don't think it was -- I'm quoted in the book. I 19 20 know the book very well. I helped in the research. 21 No, I don't think that's what he said. He said, of 22 course, we're on the same side. There was some indirect 23 flirtation, you can arque. I think that's the extent that he would argue there was -- to some degree you can argue like the 24 25 U.S. has some groups in Syria now that are fighting Assad and

- 1 | are Islamists, like Sabbatai Muslims, so -- and it doesn't
- 2 mean that just because they're both against Assad that they
- 3 are fighting together.
- 4 Q The United States was going to at that particular time
- 5 | would support pretty much anybody --
- 6 A Yeah.
- 7 Q -- who was going against the Soviet Union.
- 8 A Absolutely.
- 9 Q Okay. You didn't mean to imply that CAIR, the Counsel on
- 10 American Islamic Relations, is a terrorist organization, did
- 11 you?
- 12 A No. No. I stated a fact that in 2007 it was
- mentioned as an unindicted co-conspirator in the largest
- 14 terrorism financing case in U.S. history which is the Holy
- 15 | Land Foundation case in Dallas, Texas. That's all.
- 16 Q But there's no findings against CAIR?
- 17 A Because it was unindicted.
- 18 Q Right.
- 19 A Everything else in the --
- 20 Q Yeah.
- 21 A Absolutely.
- 22 | Q I mean you're a lawyer. You know that if there had been
- 23 strong evidence, they would have been indicted.
- 24 A Absolutely.
- 25 | Q Okay. So you didn't mean to imply that there was

•	<u> </u>	XIS-00707-PHX-SRB HORENZO VIDINO 3-9-10
1	som	ething wrong?
2	A	No. But at the same time, I think it says something about
3	the	organization.
4	Q	Okay. In fact, CAIR is sometimes analogized to the ACLU?
5	A	By some, I guess.
6	Q	By some?
7	A	Depends by who.
8	Q	Did you read Peter Bergen's book on the United States of
9	Jihad?	
10	A	It just came out. I started reading it. It literally
11	came out a few weeks ago.	
12	Q	Did you notice that Dr. Sageman was mentioned numerous
13	times in there?	
14	A	Yeah. I did notice that.
15	Q	Actually, it even had his picture in there.
16	A	Yeah.
17	Q	I didn't see you mentioned in there.
18	A	No. I don't think I am, yeah.
19	Q	Evan Kohlmann is not mentioned in there either, is he?
20		You don't know?
21	A	I didn't look for his name to be honest.
22	Q	Are you and Evan Kohlmann very close?
23	A	We're friends, yeah, absolutely.
24	Q	Been friends a long time?
0.5		

25

Α

Yes.

```
1
      Q
          And, in fact, you're familiar with the book that he wrote?
 2
      Α
          Oh, yeah.
 3
          Okay. Is it -- did you assist him in any of the research
     he did in that book?
 5
          Yes. I provided him some documents.
 6
          Is that why he put you in the Acknowledgments of his book
     back in 2004?
 7
          Exactly. Exactly.
 8
 9
               MR. MAYNARD: I don't have any further questions.
10
               THE COURT: Any questions on redirect, Ms. Brook?
11
               MS. BROOK: Just very briefly.
12
                           REDIRECT EXAMINATION
13
          Defense counsel asked you if you're friends with Evan
14
      Kohlmann. Are you also friends with Dr. Sageman?
15
     Α
          Yes.
                I would say so.
16
               MS. BROOK: I don't have any other questions.
17
               THE COURT: May Dr. Vidino be excused as a witness?
               MS. BROOK: Yes.
18
               THE COURT: Any objection?
19
               MR. MAYNARD: Yes -- no.
20
               THE COURT: Thank you very much, Dr. Vidino.
21
22
               You may step down and you are excused as a witness.
23
          (End of excerpt of proceedings.)
24
25
```